

The Washington Board

Informing Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors of the events and developments that affect their professions



Journal

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INSIDE:

YOUR BOARD MEMBERS

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR 2

NEWS TO YOU

Exemptions to Survey Recording Requirements: A Short History	3
A Correction to Our Article on the Survey Recording Act	3
On-line Renewals of Your License Are Here!	4
Guidelines Now Available	4
Hal Williamson is Reappointed to the Board	5
Revised Rules of Professional Conduct Take Effect	5
Board Retention Period for Applications to be Reduced	5
Board Starts New Year With New Assignments	6
New Fees Took Effect on September 1st	6
Role of the Survey Advisory Board	7
The Uniform Regulation of Business and Professions Becomes Law.	8
Questions & Answers	8
A Rose By Any Other Name . . . ?	10

ON-SITE DESIGNER LICENSING

Standards of Practice for On-site Professionals	11
On-site Designer Examination	11
On-site Practice Permits Expiring	11
Things to Remember	12

EXAMINATIONS

April 2002 Exam Results	12
New Format of Structural III Examination	
Debuts at October Administration	13
TheFuture of Forest Engineering	13

INVESTIGATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Statistics of Disciplinary Actions	15
Disciplinary Case Summaries	15

SCHEDULES

Examination Schedules	19
Calendar 2002	19

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Message from the Chair

By Hal E. Williamson, P.E.

Thank you for the input!

In the coming year the Board will have significant improvements in the tools available for enforcement of chapter 18.43 RCW, The Law Relating to Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. The Uniform Regulation of Businesses and Professions Act (URBP) becomes effective January 1, 2003 and an extensive rewrite of the Rules of Professional Conduct, chapter 196-27A WAC, currently in the review and comment period will be implemented. Key provisions of the URBP provide the Board with improved definitions for the behaviors that will represent misconduct or malpractice as well as a more detailed selection of sanctions to address those behaviors. Further, the act grants the Board authority to issue cease and desist orders and citations as high as \$1000 per day for unlicensed practice. The URBP and chapter 18.43 RCW in conjunction with chapter 196-27A WAC will provide a more effective disciplinary framework for our professions and better guidance for our licensees. The development of this structure has benefited from numerous comments by our licensees. Each one was carefully considered and the influence on the outcome was substantial. The result was improved by the collective wisdom of those that took the time to review the drafts and respond. Those responses reflected the individual experiences and perspectives of our highly diverse base of licensees. That input was valuable, respected, and much appreciated.

Your comments are sought on new licensing models.

Now you have another opportunity to influence change and we hope that even more will be motivated to participate. Do you know that your opinion on the qualifications that should be required for licensure is being sought? The National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (NCEES), of which the Washington Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is a Member Board, has established an Engineering Licensure Qualifications Task Force (ELQTF) to facilitate evaluation of the current engineering licensure system and make recommendations for changes or enhancements to the current model system. The task force has included representatives from NCEES and 10 national engineering organizations including one from Canada, which will transition to an all NCEES task force. The NCEES web site at www.ncees.org allows everyone access to detailed information on the purpose, composition, and progress of the task force and a discussion forum, no user ID or password required. The NCEES home page has a topic under "Web Site Highlights" titled "ELQTF report and discussion forum". Click on that title and you are presented with a choice of an informational report or the discussion forum. You will be able to enter each of them, but only one at a time. The report is 15 pages in length and presents four alternative licensure models that exhibit several ideas for change, including an expansion of titles with differing degrees of qualification.

The Washington Board Journal is published biannually by the Washington Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, George A. Twiss, P.L.S., Executive Director.

If you, or someone you know, would like to receive a copy of this publication, please contact the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

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Exemptions to Survey Recording Requirements: A Short History

by Al Hebrank, P.L.S.

In the mid 1960's surveys requiring the subdivision of sections, particularly in western Washington, were very expensive due to the tremendous amount of line clearing and tedious measurement in the steep and diverse terrain. Many of the surveyors considered their records of these surveys to be proprietary, their drawings often showing only the boundaries of the property surveyed with no clue as to how these positions were determined. As a result, if a landowner was unhappy with the survey of his neighbor's property, he had to obtain a survey from another surveyor to challenge the first. This, of course, required another very expensive section subdivision by the second surveyor, and the cumulative result of these sorts of activities was strong criticism of surveyors for the cost of surveys.

In response to this problem, the fledgling Land Surveyors' Association, with much cooperation and assistance from the survey arm of the Department of Natural Resources, began discussing the creation of a survey recording act. Initially, disagreement over the requirements thereof threatened the entire concept. In addition to dissent from those who wanted to protect their "proprietary information" from public revelation there was a larger group of urban surveyors who worked primarily in well monumented locales in which much public record was already available through city and county engineering departments. The objections of this latter group spoke to the unnecessary cost of recording and maintaining a huge volume of records which were repetitive of basic control schemes. This criticism was primarily directed toward city plats.

In recognition of this problem, LSAW and DNR attempted to avoid requiring recording of surveys of platted lots where such control and records thereof existed. In fact, prior to presentation of the proposed Survey Recording Act to the Legislature, DNR requested an informal opinion on this question from AAG Ted Tolve, who confirmed that recording of surveys of platted lots in such circumstances was not required

under the proposed act. This opinion was circulated in print throughout the survey community and was observed in practice for a number of years.

Some years after passage of the Survey Recording Act, DNR requested a formal opinion concerning what surveys must be recorded from the Office of the Attorney General, and on 20 January 1989 AGO 1989 No. 1 was issued. In addition to other things, this opines that practically any resurvey of a platted lot which shows any change from previous record, including character of a corner marker, must be recorded.

In reaction to this opinion and the resulting change in the way the act would be enforced, LSAW promulgated and brought to the Legislature a proposed amendment to RCW 58.09.090 which was enacted in 1992 and codified as RCW 58.09.090 (d).

Even with this new language in place, there was enough question over its interpretation for enforcement that the Board of Registration convened an Ad Hoc Committee to develop an opinion on the application of the amendment and how the Board should enforce these provisions. This committee consisted of the two land surveyor members and the Assistant Registrar of the Board, two representatives of LSAW, one representative of DNR, and two members at large. All eight members of the committee were Registered Professional Land Surveyors. The committee's report, signed by all eight committee members, was accepted by the Board of Registration on 21 January 1994.

A Correction to Our Article on the Survey Recording Act

Over the last two Journals we took on the goal to communicate information about the application of the Survey Recording Act. We started this effort in the fall 2001 Journal by repeating the questions and answers that appeared in the Ad Hoc Committee Report on the Survey Recording Act in 1994. That report was created to address various conditions and how surveyors were to apply the 1992 amendment to the SRA. Given the

frequency of questions that were being directed to the Board about “recordings” the repeat of that report was placed in the fall 2001 Journal.

Following that publication we received some messages that seemed to suggest the revisiting of the 1994 report had renewed the discussions amongst practicing land surveyors on how to follow the intent of the Survey Recording Act. To address these new developments the last edition of the Spring 2002 Journal had included a segment in the Question & Answer section that discussed various situations and whether or not a recording of the survey was required. Each scenario discussed involved the recovery or setting of lot corner monuments and whether each set of circumstances should be completed and documented as a Record of Survey.

Again, we have discovered that our efforts had produced more questions and discussion than we expected because the answers were viewed as a departure from otherwise commonly held understandings on the application of the SRA. This prompted the survey committee of the board to take a closer examination of the SRA and the Ad Hoc Committee report. Their conclusion is that, while making a recording under the scenarios discussed in the most recent article may be a good idea and should be considered by individual surveyors on a case to case basis, **the article was incorrect to suggest that such recordings “are required” under current law or rule.** We regret the confusion this may have caused.

The text of the Survey Recording Act, the 1994 Report and the referenced Journal articles are available from our web site: www.dol.wa.gov/engineers/engfront.htm.

On-line Renewals of Your License Are Here!

As we announced in the last Journal the Department of Licensing is now accepting a renewal of your professional engineer or professional land surveyor’s license over the Internet. This service first became available to those individuals with a scheduled renewal date on or after September 1, 2002.

This service affords individual licensees the option to access a website and, by using a unique password identifier that is printed on the renewal notice, they

can use either a VISA or MasterCard to renew their license. The complete process can be completed within a few minutes.

Rigorous security measures are in place to process the payment directly to the issuing bank without the full account number being displayed to anyone at the Department of Licensing. The process is completed when the Department receives the necessary confirmation from the bank on the validity of the account the licensee used. The protections are similar to how the ATM transactions are handled from remote locations that access your bank account.

Licensees are encouraged to use this service at the next renewal of their license. To help familiarize individuals with how the process will work we are studying the possibility of having a demonstration site set up to enable you to do a “trial run” so you can see how easy it will be.

We are also eager to hear from those that do use the on-line renewal on what they think of this service. An on-line survey is available for those who are interested in giving us their feedback.

Guidelines Now Available

The *Guidelines for Washington State Building Officials and Design Professionals* is now available to those persons who would like a copy. Commonly referred to as the “Green Book”, this guideline booklet is a summary of the laws and rules governing the professional practices of Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying, Landscape Architecture, Geology and On-site Wastewater Treatment System Designers. It also includes selected provisions of the Uniform Building Code as it relates to the practice of these professions.

There is a limited supply on hand at the offices of the Board. If you are interested in receiving a free copy by mail please send or fax a letter along with the address where you wish the booklet to be sent. You may also make the request via e-mail to: engineers@dol.wa.gov. You may also download a complete copy of the booklet from our website: www.dol.wa.gov/engineers/engfront.htm.

Hal Williamson is Reappointed to the Board

In early July Governor Gary Locke reappointed Mr. Hal Williamson to his second term as a member of the Board. In making this decision Governor Locke recognized the considerable contributions that Mr. Williamson has made since he was first appointed in 1997.

Mr. Williamson lives in Richland and is licensed in chemical engineering. He operates his own consulting firm, HEW Enterprises, where he offers supporting consulting services to utilities and contractors on nuclear power plant safety, performance and regulation. He is also licensed in California in chemical and nuclear engineering. As a member of the board he has participated with NCEES in the examinations for chemical and nuclear engineering.

Mr. Williamson also has many years of service to the profession through his membership in the Washington Society of Professional Engineers as well as the National Society of Professional Engineers. Currently he serves as a member of the NSPE Board of Ethical Review. His reappointment was supported and encouraged by the board and the Department of Licensing. His term of service will run through June of 2007.

Revised Rules of Professional Conduct Take Effect

Many well thought out comments were received by the Board as a result of the distribution of proposed amendments to the Rules of Professional Conduct in the last Journal. To each of you that took the time and effort to let us know your thoughts, we thank you.

In late July we initiated the formal rule adoption process through which we invited interested individuals to give any additional comments on the proposed amendments. We also specifically asked everyone who had provided earlier comments to review the updated draft and let us know if we were successful in addressing their concerns.

On August 28th the board convened a hearing in Olympia to receive any testimony that individuals were

interested in providing. That testimony from the hearing and the latest written comments have guided the board into the adoption of the new Rules of Professional Conduct in chapter 196-27A WAC on September 19, 2002. The effective date of these rules is December 1, 2002. Copies are available from our website, the office of the Code Reviser or by calling our offices.

Board Retention Period for Applications to be Reduced

All state agencies that collect or generate records are required to retain those records for a set period of time after which they are destroyed at the State Records Center. Statutory authority for records retention must justify the length of time that various records are retained and where they are retained.

For example, about 13 years ago the retention of disciplinary records (investigations/hearings) sent to the State Records Center was for a period of 60 years after which they were destroyed. This length of retention came under scrutiny when it was discovered that most law enforcement records from all agencies, including the court system, were held for much shorter periods. In essence, we could not establish justification to hold the records for that length of time and it was therefore reduced to a total of 10 years from when the case was closed.

Now we are faced with a similar situation dealing with our application files. Our current retention schedule calls for holding these files for 60 years. The significance of that schedule is that we have yet reached the point where the first applications received in the 40's are eligible for disposal. This is a significant impact on our program because we are paying thousands of dollars in storage costs for over 580 archive boxes of records.

Again we are asked to reduce this period to 10 years (after issuance of initial license) and remove from storage much of the volume that now exists. We think that is reasonable and are studying how such a change will impact our business.

Board Starts New Year With New Assignments

The Board of Registration enters the 2002-2003 fiscal year with new assignments. These are:

Board Chair: Hal Williamson, PE

Vice-chair: Lyle Hansen, PE

Executive Committee:

Hal Williamson, PE, *Chair*

Dan Clark, PLS

Lyle Hansen, PE

George Twiss, PLS, *Executive Director*

Exam/Qualifications Committee:

Dan Clark, PLS, *Chair*

Carol Fleskes, PE

Nancy Duevel, PE

Rick Notestine, PLS, *Program Director*

Practice Committee:

Lyle Hansen, PE, *Chair*

Al Hebrank, PLS

Ying Fay Chan, PE

Ron Torrence, PLS, *Deputy Executive Director*

In addition to these appointments, George Twiss has been appointed by the president-elect of NCEES to serve as chair of the committee on Uniform Procedures and Legislative Guidelines for the 2002-2003 administrative year. This is the committee that oversees the content of the Model law and Model rules adopted by NCEES.

New Fees Took Effect on September 1ST

The Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors recently asked the Department of Licensing to adopt changes to chapter 196-26 WAC that deals with our program fees and related information. The rule making repealed the existing chapter 196-26 WAC and replaced it with a new chapter 196-26A WAC.

The new chapter is reorganized for easier reading and sets forth a fee structure that creates more consistency across all our application fee categories as well as

increases to renewal fees for individuals and businesses. The last increase in individual renewals was in 1998 when the renewal was raised from \$96 for a two-year renewal to the current \$100. The following table shows the comparison of the old fees and the new fees that became effective September 1, 2002.

It should be noted that the old fees for categories that used NCEES examinations included the “exam charge” that was assessed by NCEES for exam booklets and grading. Applicants will now pay those charges and a proportional share of the costs to administer examinations directly to NCEES.

Category	Old Fee	New Fee
PE Applications (exam)	\$ 140	\$ 65 plus*
PE Applications (re-exam)	\$ 130	\$ 30 plus *
PE Applications (comity)	\$ 100	\$ 110
PE Applications (temporary permit)	\$ 100	\$ 110
LS Applications (exam)	\$ 150	\$ 140 plus*
LS Applications (re-exam)	\$ 140	\$ 130 plus*
LS Applications (comity)	\$ 100	\$ 140
EIT Applications	\$ 70	\$ 30 plus*
EIT Applications (re-exam)	\$ 70	\$ 20 plus *
LSIT Applications (exam)	\$ 75	\$ 30 plus*
LSIT Applications (re-exam)	\$ 75	\$ 20 plus *
Corporation/LLC Applications	\$ 150	\$ 150
PE / LS Renewal	\$ 100	\$ 116
Corporation / LLC Renewals	\$ 100	\$ 110
Duplicate Wall Certificate	\$ 25	\$ 25
Replacement License	\$ 15	\$ 15

*Plus charges assessed by NCEES that include the cost of examinations/grading and exam administration fees.

Role of the Survey Advisory Board

The enabling legislation for the Public Land Survey Office, RCW 58.24, directs the Commissioner of Public Lands to appoint a five member survey advisory board. The Commissioner, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Survey Advisory Board (S.A.B.) are authorized to cooperate with and advise governmental agencies, and registered land surveyors and engineers for the following purposes:

- Recovering and monumenting land boundary marks.
- Maintaining suitable indexes of survey records to prevent duplication of effort.
- Collecting, preserving and providing readily available survey records.
- Facilitating and encouraging the use of the national geodetic network.
- Establishment of industry standards of accuracy and methods of procedure.
- Issuing permits for the removal of survey monuments.

Because issues addressed by S.A.B. have an overall impact on the survey industry, it is important that members represent a diversity of practice and location. Therefore, the five board members are licensed land surveyors, from around the state, whose combined expertise represents the following areas of surveying practice: government practice; urban, rural, and multi-disciplinary private practice; and education. Board members are appointed for a five year term. An additional, ad-hoc member, chosen by and representing the Land Surveyor's Association of Washington, functions as the specific liaison between the S.A.B. and the Association.

The specific role of the Survey Advisory Board is to:

- Advise the department and the commissioner on the functions that it is authorized to perform under the provisions of RCW 58.24.030 & 58.24.040.
- Recommend changes in legislation that further enhance the goals of the department in its role as the agency for surveys and maps.
- Advise the department on policy that would improve the efficiency or output of the Public Land Survey Office.

- Make public or private contacts with user groups as agreed between the department and the Survey Advisory Board.
- Testify to the legislature or the Board of Natural Resources on issues or legislation as requested by the department or the commissioner.

The current board is comprised of:

- Jerry Olson, Olson Engineering, Vancouver - Chair and filling the multi-disciplinary role.
- Sara Marks, Wyatt Engineering, Spokane, filling the urban surveying role.
- George Ford, Longview Fibre, Longview, filling the rural surveying role.
- Jon Purnell, Peninsula College, Port Angeles, recently appointed to fill the education role, replacing Jim Coan from Renton Technical College.
- The government position is currently vacant, due to George Bradford's (Cowlitz County PW) resignation to take a job in California.
- Mike Mickiewicz is the liaison to the Land Surveyor's Association of Washington.

At present, the Board is working on establishing either standards or guidelines (as yet to be determined) for the application of GPS technology to cadastral work. This is a practice that is flourishing without adequate parameters or guidelines. The USFS and the BLM have jointly produced a document for federal government needs; the Board is reviewing this document to try to adapt it to general use. Recently, the Board also addressed the development of new survey recording standards and worked jointly with representatives from the county auditors to develop a recording checklist.

Because issues addressed by the Board impact the survey industry, surveyors are encouraged to contact board members and make known their concerns and opinions, either on issues currently being discussed or on issues that should be discussed. If you have any questions or comments for or about the Board, you can also contact: Dave Steele, (360) 902-1181, dave.steele@wadnr.gov, or Don Fitch, (360) 902-1197, don.fitch@wadnr.gov. The FAX is (360) 902-1191.

The Uniform Regulation of Business and Professions Becomes Law.

During the 2002 legislative session the Department of Licensing proposal known as the Uniform Regulation of Business and Professions (U.R.B.P.) was passed and enacted in Chapter 86, Laws of 2002, chapter 18.235 RCW. The Board is now undertaking the process of writing rules that will help clarify how the provisions of the U.R.B.P. are to be applied.

Two rules are under current development for inclusion into *chapter 196-09 WAC, Practice and Procedures*. The first one deals with how the Board will apply their authority to order reimbursement of investigation expenses. The second one covers how the Board will use the authority to have access to the business premises of a licensee. **The draft language for these two items is as follows:**

WAC 196-09-100 Investigative Cost Recovery.

The reimbursement of investigative costs may be ordered by the board if the adjudicative process has resulted in a finding by the board that identifies conduct which is considered misconduct or malpractice and has resulted in the suspension or revocation of the license to practice, and is a reimbursement of direct expenses paid by the board during the investigation process, such as expert or consultant witness contracts.

WAC 196-09-110 Cooperation with board investigation. In the course of an investigation and request by the board under its authority in chapter 18.43 RCW, a licensee or registrant must provide any papers, records, or documents in their possession or accessible to them that pertain to the allegations in a complaint or investigation, and a written explanation addressing such complaint/investigation or other information requested by the board. A facility related to a complaint or investigation shall be made accessible by the licensee during regular business hours.



Stamping of Plans

Question:

Recently I completed a design for a road improvement and when I was satisfied that all issues had been addressed I placed my seal and signature on the document as required by Board law and rule. I dated it with the date I signed the plans and then submitted it to the County for review and approval. Several weeks later I received a letter from the county informing me that the plan was approved however they would not sign-off for a permit until I re-stamped the plan. What I had not realized is that my license expired about 2 weeks after I turned the plan in for review. My license is now renewed but the expiration date on my plan shows the old date. Is there any requirement to re-stamp the plan merely to show the new expiration date?

Answer:

There is no requirement of the Board that you must re-stamp a plan in order to update the expiration date. It is the long held position of the Board that the license must be current at the time the engineering (or land surveying) is performed by the licensee and when the seal is placed on the plan. However, if your plans needed to be modified to obtain approval, then the requirement for a stamp with the new expiration date for the modifications would be appropriate.

Question:

I am a professional engineer licensed by examination in civil engineering. Much of my practice involves structural design for residential type structures. Occasionally individuals who perform designs of residences approach me to review their design, direct them to make any necessary changes and then stamp the plan so the local building official will issue a permit for construction. These individuals are not licensed by the state but generally are members of the Washington State Association of Building Designers.

It has always been my understanding that the law

governing engineering practice does not permit an engineer to stamp a plan that was not prepared by someone under his or her direct supervision. I have always felt that doing a “review” of this type does not satisfy the board’s definition of “direct supervision.” I have colleagues that do work in the same field as I practice and routinely do reviews of work done by “building designers” and then place their stamp on the designers plan. Isn’t that in violation of law?

Answer:

Yes. The Engineer’s Registration Act, chapter 18.43 RCW and the rules adopted by the Board in Title 196 WAC clearly prohibit the practice of signing and sealing a plan that was not prepared under the licensee’s direct supervision. Many engineers no longer have the right to practice in Washington because they choose to ignore this requirement despite numerous instructions and advisories from the Board. It can not be stressed enough that placing one’s seal and signature on an unsupervised design, regardless of how simple the design or how detailed the review, can result in a revocation of an engineer’s license. Your colleagues are putting their future careers in jeopardy if their conduct continues as you have described.

Replacement of Surveying Monuments

Question:

I was recently hired to perform construction staking for a road improvement in a city near where I have my office. Throughout the project are numerous monuments marking intersections and property corners along the project right of way. I was hired by the contractor to stake out grades, storm drainage and curb/gutter. There was no requirement under my agreement to reference and replace monuments that were to be removed during the course of the project. I was told, “the city would handle that.” What I have found is that the “city” has done nothing and now about a dozen street monuments and about twenty-five property corners have been destroyed and no plans exist to have them replaced.

I have repeatedly brought this problem to the attention of the city engineer’s office and pointed out that state law requires the monuments be referenced and replaced in a prescribed manner by a qualified

professional. When this project is completed there will be several property owners who will have been harmed by the careless behavior of this city’s engineer’s office. The cost of surveying in the area of this project will be considerably inflated because the original control system of monumentation is now gone. What can be done to get the city to correct this negligence?

Answer:

Your concerns and efforts about this situation are well justified. The damages affecting the local property owners will not only increase the cost of surveying but it opens up the prospects for boundary disputes and associated litigation that will easily exceed whatever cost savings the city might have realized by not doing the correct process of perpetuating survey control.

The remedies to correct this situation are somewhat varied. First, the affected property owners may wish to contact members of the City Council to explain how they have been impacted by this city project and ask that they take steps to have the removed corners properly replaced. If that action does not produce the desired result they may have to resort to consulting an attorney about a more formal approach. In either case the remedy sought to rectify the problem is a civil matter between the property owners, the contractor and the city government.

In regard to the conduct of the City Engineer there may be justification for a complaint to be filed with the Board regarding his or her conduct or that of the staff under their direction. As a professional engineer the City Engineer is bound by the statutory and rule requirements administered by this Board. If a complaint is filed with the Board and an investigation determines that a licensee (either public employee or private consultant) is responsible for the decision that is contrary to those requirements that licensee can be subject to disciplinary action.

Practice of Engineering as a Government reviewer

Question:

If I am a PE working as a government employee reviewing the work of other licensed professionals, do I need to stamp my work?

Answer:

The key to this question is the type of review being performed. If the review is strictly for compliance with codes or rules and no engineering judgments are required to complete the task, the work is not the practice of engineering and, therefore, does not require a stamp. However, it **IS** the practice of engineering when the review requires the application of engineering knowledge and judgment. In these situations, the review comments need to be documented and stamped in accordance with WAC 196-23-020(5). The only document that needs to be stamped is the one prepared by the review engineer and not necessarily the submittal documents. The above referenced WAC states “the reviewing licensee shall fully review those documents.” The Board interprets “fully review” to be limited to those aspects of the document that are within the scope of the reviewing licensee’s assignment. Because most government reviews are limited in scope, the review document should include information as to the scope of the review to keep the responsibility for the project properly aligned with the design engineer(s).

Some argue that regulatory review engineers are not offering services to the public and, therefore, should not be required to stamp their work. The Board does not agree with this perspective. Government reviewers are there to protect the public as the core of their mission. The review engineer is providing an engineering critique that is shared with the project engineer and is available to the public as part of the public record on a project. The review engineer needs to clearly document and stamp their work, just like any other professional engineer doing engineering work.

Question:

Many of the documents received at regulatory agencies are preliminary drafts of engineering reports or plans that are not stamped. Does the requirement in WAC 196-23-020(5) apply to the review of these documents?

Answer:

Preliminary documents must be clearly identified as such, and by Board rule WAC 196-23-020(2), “Preliminary documents shall be stamped and dated, but need not be signed by the licensee.” Of course

this requirement would only apply if the documents contain engineering work. Failure to follow this rule should be reported to the Board for consideration. Any review of documents by a PE, where engineering knowledge and judgment is required, is the practice of engineering and documentation of the review findings needs to be stamped whether or not the document is a “final” or “preliminary.”

A Rose By Any Other Name . . . ?

Names or titles in common usage create capability and performance expectations. The Washington Law Relating to Engineers and Land Surveyors, Chapter 18.43 RCW, defines the terms “engineer”, “professional engineer”, “land surveyor”, and “professional land surveyor”. It further makes it unlawful for any person to use in connection with his name or otherwise assume, use, or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is a professional engineer or a land surveyor, unless such a person has been duly registered under the provisions of Chapter 18.43 RCW. This has been reinforced by a 1962 Attorney General’s Opinion that identifies the terms “engineer, engineers or engineering” as, “...tending to convey the impression(s) of professional licensure”. However, professional engineers and land surveyors usually use the initials P.E. and P.L.S. respectively, and there are no provisions in the Engineer’s Registration Act, chapter 18.43 RCW or the administrative rules in title 196 WAC that define those initials or any other initials or titles associated with the credentials of professional engineers and land surveyors. There appears to be a trend to supplement or substitute initials conveying specialization or affiliation for the traditionally simple P.E. and P.L.S.

Could a proliferation in the use of titles and initials associated with various credentials become a problem? Might the use of initials other than P.E. and P.L.S. depending on specialization need to be defined? Will the public understand the distinction of supplemental or substitute titles or initials without definition in law or rule? Is this an area that you want the Board to provide additional guidance?

Do you have something to say on this topic? We hope so. Please take the time to send us your thoughts by letter, fax or e-mail.

On-Site Designer Licensing

Standards of Practice for On-site Professionals

One of the challenges of implementing a program like the new on-site wastewater treatment system designer licensing law is gaining an understanding of the culture that has existed in the industry before the regulatory program was enacted and moving that culture towards an acceptance of the benefits and responsibilities of professional licensing. “Turf” issues, local practices, resistance to change and apprehension on the usefulness of this state regulation all need to be addressed at various levels.

Prior to the existence of this program many local health officials probably, and rightfully so, viewed their role as the only “real” safeguard in assuring protection to the public and environment on the impacts of on-site systems. They were charged with the duty and expectation of reviewing applications, issuing permits and overseeing construction. With the creation of this program these same health officials now have the ability to share that responsibility by recognizing the judgment and discretion of the professionals authorized to practice under this program. This recognition takes into account that the licensed professionals have not only the technical knowledge to perform the work competently, but are expected to adhere to strict “standards of practice” in the application of their knowledge. It is the willingness of licensees to follow these standards that will form the foundation for the public’s trust in the quality of design services and the long-term success of this program.

In the work that is being done to develop the “standards of practice” we start with the premise that authorized designers have both the professional responsibility and the legal obligation to follow legislative intent. The standards (Guidance Document) then represent a form of map for the licensee to follow to meet that expectation. To this point the volunteers who are contributing so much of their time to this effort have found that differing opinions have to be worked through so there is an acceptance “in principle” of what certain standards will say and mean.

But this is only the start. We will soon have a draft proposal that will be distributed to all licensees and permit holders so we can see if you feel the effort is headed in the right direction. It is hoped that practitioners will come to accept the standards as useful and, more importantly, representative of an acceptable minimum of professional practice consistent with the content of the legislature.

On-Site Wastewater Treatment System Designer Licensing Examination

The Board administered the third licensing examination for on-site wastewater treatment system designers and inspectors on April 20, 2002. A total of 56 applicants were approved to take the April exam. The following is a breakdown of applicants and performance:

THE RESULTS

	Designers	Inspectors
Pass	24	22
Fail	9	1
No-Show	0	0
Total	33	23

On-site Practice Permits

As part of the implementation of the new on-site wastewater treatment system designer licensing law, the On-Site Program used a unique process designed to provide a temporary permit to those applicants who had existing authorization to practice granted by a local health district. These “Practice Permits” allowed the program to develop the licensing examination and rules for the implementation of the law and has proven to be an effective means of providing a reasonable transition from the local licensing/certification programs to the state program created in chapter 18.210 RCW.

Continues next page

Examinations

April 2002 Examination Results

	Total	Pass	% Pass
Fundamentals of Engineering (EIT)	515	386	75%
Principles & Practice of Engineering			
Chemical	5	3	60%
Civil	290	158	54%
Electrical	49	31	63%
Environmental	11	8	73%
Mechanical	95	71	75%
NA/ME	12	9	75%
Structural II (am)	34	9	26%
Structural II (pm)	34	9	26%
Fundamentals of Land Surveying (LSIT)	33	20	61%
Principles & Practice of Land Surveying (NCEES)	30	23	77%
Principles & Practice of Land Surveying (State)	76	44	58%

The Practice Permit phase of the program is due to end on July 1, 2003. All Practice Permits issued by the Board will become invalid on that date regardless of the date of issue or whether the permit is active. From that date forward, all persons practicing or offering to practice the design of on-site wastewater treatment systems in the state of Washington must have taken and passed the licensing examination. Any individual who knowingly offers and/or provides on-site design services without a valid Designer license is subject to criminal prosecution for committing a gross misdemeanor.

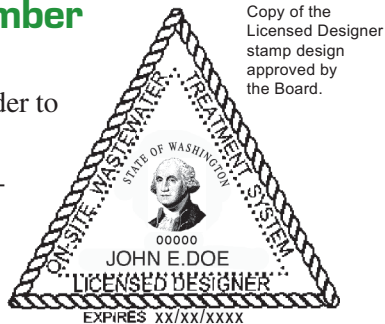
For those permit holders who intend to become licensed under this state law, only one opportunity remains before the July 1, 2003 deadline. The dates and application deadlines are as follows:

Exam Date	Application Deadline
October 26, 2002	
April 12, 2003	January 12, 2003

Application forms, study guides and the licensing laws are available for download from our website at www.dol.wa.gov/engineers/onsitefront.htm or by phoning or visiting the Board offices.

Things to Remember

Just a friendly reminder to all you newly licensed designers. The law establishing the on-site wastewater treatment system designer program requires new licensees to obtain a stamp for use on plans, drawings and reports. The proper use of the stamp is governed by rules adopted by the Board in chapter 196-33 WAC. Individuals who have not received their license as a "Licensed Designer" are not authorized to use a stamp of any kind.



New Format of Structural III Examination Debuts at October Administration

On October 26, 2002 the board will administer the first offering of the 8-hour Structural III examination. The 8-hour format for this examination replaces the previous 4-hour Structural III examination. This examination, in conjunction with the NCEES Structural II exam, satisfies the two-examination requirement for licensure in structural engineering in Washington. The Structural II examination is offered both in April and October while the Structural III examination is only offered in October of each year. The following is the outline for the content of the Structural III examination:

Seismic Issues:

1. Force Distribution
 - Irregularities
 - Deformation Compatibilities
 - Basic Dynamics
2. Site Effects
 - Soil Structure Interaction
 - Foundation Design
3. Structural Component Design
 - Primary LFRS Members
 - Diaphragms, Chords and Collectors
4. Detailing and Ductility
 - Members
 - Connections
5. Non-Structural Components
 - Forces on Elements
 - Anchorage
6. Other Issues (loads, design & detailing)
 - Wind
 - Snow Drifting
 - Load Combinations
 - Verify Computer Printout

Applicable Structural Design Standards

- UBC, Uniform Building Code, 1997 edition. International Conference of Building Officials, Whittier, CA, with appropriate National standards for various materials, i.e. AISC, 9th edition for ASD or 2nd edition for LRFD.
- AASHTO, Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, Sixteenth Edition, 1996, plus interims for

1997 and 1998, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Washington, D.C.

- WSDOT Bridge Design Manual (latest version), Washington Department of Transportation, Olympia, WA.

The Future of Forest Engineering

Earlier known as Logging Engineering, the Board has been offering licensing examinations to qualified candidates in Forest Engineering for over 20 years. This locally prepared examination deals with the unique applications of forest harvesting techniques, road construction and drainage. In recent years the matrix of the exam has also included environmental issues, machinery design, safety, bridge structures and basic surveying.

The number of applicants has always been low and recently has only averaged about one applicant per year. With such low use, the Board is concerned that the exam cannot be defended as valid with standardized testing criteria, and the cost of the effort to prepare, evaluate, administer and grade examinations is not recovered.

The Board is very interested in hearing from all interested parties on this subject. For those of you who have or are currently practicing in this industry we would like to hear your opinion on the following questions. You can reply by either mail, fax or e-mail to the addresses shown on page two of the Journal.

1. Are the knowledge, skills and abilities examined through the forest engineering examination unique enough to warrant the continued use of this examination to protect the public?
2. If this examination is only offered on alternate years will the needs of the industry be met?
3. If this examination were eliminated, would the civil engineering examination satisfactorily test an engineer for practice in forest engineering?

Please take some time to let us know. We really need your input.

Investigations & Enforcement

Statistics of Actions Taken by the Board from January 1, 2002 through June 30, 2002

Active investigations as of January, 2002	64
Complaints Opened for Investigations	9
Investigations Closed	20
Active Investigations as of June 30, 2002	53

Summary by Month:

	Complaint Received	Investigations Opened
January	8	5
February	3	0
March	4	4
April	No Meeting	0
May	2	0
June	0	0
Totals	17	9

Summary by Profession as of June 30, 2002

	Active Investigations	Compliance Orders
Prof. Engineers	18	1
Prof. Land Surveyors	23	1
Unlic. Engineers	3	1
Unlic. Land Surveyors	5	1
On-site Designers	4	0
Totals	53	4

Summaries of Investigations and Actions by the Board

In the following case summaries you will read of disciplinary actions against licensees from January 1, 2002 to June 30, 2002.

NOTE: These summaries are not intended to disclose complete details related to any given investigation or action. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the information shown, anyone intending to make a decision based upon this information should contact the Compliance Officer, John Pettainen, at 360-664-1571 for further details.

FORMAL ACTIONS:

Engineering Practice

Stephen G. Byers, Case No. 99-11-0006

Mr. Byers, an applicant for engineer-in-training (EIT) certification, was the subject of a Board investigation related to a proposed development project located in Pierce County. The investigation resulted in the case manager recommending that a statement of charges be issued. The charges alleged Mr. Byers offered to perform engineering services, acted as the project's primary contact, and misrepresented his engineering credentials by representing himself as a "Project Engineer" and use of a firm name containing the term "Engineering" in the title block of the engineering drawing.

As Mr. Byers did not respond to the charges, an administrative hearing was held by default and resulted in a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Default Order signed by the Board chair on January 18, 2002. Said order denied Mr. Byers the ability to sit for the Fundamentals of Engineering examination for a period of no less than four years. At the end of the four year period, Mr. Byers may apply to sit for said examination, however, a new application/fee must be submitted and any work experience related to engineering presently on file with the Board office may not be used by Mr. Byers on his next application.

Wendell Reed, PE, Case No. 01-05-0009

The Board opened this investigation based on an inquiry from a city official questioning whether Mr. Reed

stamped structural calculations that he neither prepared nor directly supervised. Said calculations were used to support a building permit application submitted to the city. During the course of the investigation Mr. Reed admitted to the allegations.

In his review of the investigation the case manager found the licensee's behavior unacceptable and contrary to the standards of practice. Based upon that conclusion, the case manager authorized the issuance of statement of charges and, since this appeared to be an isolated incident, a Stipulated Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Agreed Order was also offered. Mr. Reed accepted the settlement offer, which included a \$1,000 fine to be paid within sixty (60) days or his license to practice as professional engineer would be suspended for one (1) year.

Land Surveying Practice

Thomas Swart, PLS, Case No. 99-03-0001, 99-03-0009, 99-03-0010, 00-05-0006, 01-09-0004 & 02-01-0002

The Board's investigation of Mr. Thomas Swart was prompted by multiple complaints that raised allegations of survey errors. A statement of charges was issued alleging multiple counts of failing to comply with the Survey Recording Act and the Survey Standards. An administrative hearing was scheduled for May 22 and 23, 2002. Prior to the hearing date, a settlement was reached through a Stipulated Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Agreed Order. That settlement agreement, in part, allowed Mr. Swart one hundred eighty (180) days to complete current projects and submit the survey documents to the Board for review, prior to recording. Upon completion of those projects, or not later than January 2, 2003, Mr. Swart will surrender his license to practice as a professional land surveyor.

Ry McDuffy, Case No. 99-06-0005

Mr. Ry McDuffy, president of the land surveying firm of R. L. McDuffy Surveying, Inc., had received approval to sit for the Professional Land Surveyor's Principles and Practices examination but had not completed the examination process. The investigation of Mr. McDuffy's activities and of the surveying activities of the firm, showed that Ry McDuffy was acting as a land surveyor without being under a licensee's supervision, was making professional level decisions on boundary matters and was holding himself out as a licensed land

surveyor to clients.

A Statement of Intent to Deny Right to Sit for Examination was issued against Ry McDuffy. Mr. McDuffy failed to respond to the charges and the Board held a default hearing on March 21, 2002. The hearing resulted in a Findings of Fact, Conclusion of Law and Default Order that denies Mr. McDuffy the ability to sit for the principles and practices examination for a period of no less than four years. To sit for the examination at the end of the four-year period, Mr. McDuffy must provide evidence that he has completed a specified ethics course and submit a new application/fee that may not include any land surveying experience currently on file with the Board. Said Order also allows the Board to monitor Mr. McDuffy's activities in relationship to working under the direction of a PLS.

INFORMAL ACTIONS:

Engineering Practice

Case No. 01-01-0002

This investigation involved allegations that four reports prepared by a Washington firm for a project in Alaska, were misleading and could be construed as having been performed by professional engineers. The firm does not hold a Certificate of Authority to practice engineering in the state of Washington. Of specific concern was that the firm's staff used engineering credentials in their work titles and that the reports were prepared on letterhead in which the firm used an assumed name that contained the term "engineering." The remedy requested in the complaint was for the Board to determine whether the firm's reports contained engineering elements and censure of the authors of the reports for unlicensed practice.

After review of the case file, the case manager recommended that the case be closed with no further action. This recommendation was based on two factors: first, that the subject reports were materials testing and constructability review and did not constitute engineering; and, second, the firm voluntarily changed their assumed name and employee titles to eliminate any reference to engineering credentials. The Board accepted the case manager's recommendation.

Case No. 01-11-0001

This investigation was generated by the Board after receipt of an inquiry from a city official concerning engineering plans submitted with a building permit

application for a proposed 33,000 sq. ft., 2-story modular office building. This inquiry questioned whether the professional engineer that sealed/signed the plans provided the necessary direct supervision since an Idaho firm prepared the plans and the PE resides in Arizona.

It was the case manager's opinion that the PE, did provide the engineering analysis, calculations and criteria for the subject engineering plans; conducted the necessary reviews; and, demonstrated direct supervision and responsibility by placing his seal and signature on the final plans. The Board accepted the case manager recommendation that the case be closed with no action.

Case No. 01-11-0004

This investigation was initiated based on a complaint from a PE (complainant) that alleged a geotechnical report for a proposed church project prepared by another PE (respondent) failed to meet industry standards. Allegations were that the respondent failed to perform any site visits; that report recommendations were based on assumptions regarding soil conditions published in manuals; and, that a seismic hazard study had not been performed. The respondent denied the allegations and claimed his report was a soils feasibility study only but admitted that he failed to properly title the report to clarify its intent.

After review of the investigation file, the case manager found the available evidence failed to support the allegations. This opinion was based on the fact that it appeared from all sources that the subject report was intended to be a soils feasibility study and not a geotechnical report. Consequently, it was the case manager's opinion that the scope of the work performed was appropriate for its purpose. The case manager agreed with the respondent that the report should have been properly titled to clarify its intent. The Board accepted the case manager's recommendation that the case be closed with no action.

Case No. 99-08-0002

This investigation involved allegations that a firm was providing engineering services without a Certificate of Authorization from the Board. While the complaint further alleged incompetence, that allegation was withdrawn during the investigation. The firm's president claimed that the firm was incorporated with the Secretary of State's Office, has professional engineers on staff, and that he had applied for a Certificate of

Authorization upon becoming aware of the need. The firm received a Certificate of Authorization at nearly the same time as the filing of the complaint. As the allegation of incompetence had been withdrawn and the remaining issue of the complaint had been satisfied, the Board approved the case manager's recommendation that the case be closed with no action.

Case No. 01-05-0003

This investigation involved a review of a Stipulated Agreement entered into between the Nevada Board and a professional engineer who is also licensed in Washington. Within this Agreement the PE acknowledged that he performed professional engineering activities in the state of Nevada after his license as a professional engineer had lapsed. Under the Agreement's terms, the PE received a reprimand, and his license would be reinstated after payment of a \$15,000 fine, and he must provide notification to any clients for whom he performed engineering services during the period his license was lapsed. Additionally, the PE would assume the costs of any engineering plans required to be re-stamped by another professional engineer. Given that the Nevada Board had resolved their concerns and the PE is not performing engineering work in Washington, no further action was considered by the Board.

Case No. 01-05-0005

This investigation involved a review of a Stipulated Agreement entered into between the state of Nevada and a professional engineer who is also licensed in Washington. In the Agreement the PE acknowledged that he performed professional engineering activities in the state of Nevada after his license had lapsed. Under the terms of the Agreement, the PE received a reprimand, was required to pay a \$500 fine, and to provide notification to any clients for whom he performed engineering services during the period his license was lapsed. Additionally, if plans were required to be re-stamped by a professional engineer, the PE would pay the costs. Given that the Nevada Board had resolved their concerns and the PE is not performing engineering activities in Washington, no further action was considered by the Board.

Case No. 01-05-0007

The Board generated this investigation after receipt of an inquiry from a city official concerning engineering plans submitted with a building permit application for a

proposed modular office building. This inquiry questioned whether the PE provided direct supervision over the plans due to the time frames of the applications and plan submittals.

After review of the case file, it was the case manager's opinion that there was insufficient evidence to support the allegations made. The Board approved the case manager's recommendation to close the case with no action.

INFORMAL ACTIONS:

Land Surveying Practice

Case No. 00-05-0007

This investigation resulted from a complaint from a federal agency alleging that a PLS did not use the proper GLO records in apportioning positions along subdivision lines in three surveys he performed in 1982 and 1984. The complainant requested that the Board remedy this matter by directing the licensee to either redo the surveys or pay another licensee to perform new surveys.

After review of the investigation file, it appeared to the case manager that the complainant had a shared responsibility in these surveys and there was insufficient cause to pursue formal action. In the case manager's view, the complainant was knowledgeable about land surveying practices and established contract requirements for their oversight and regular review of the work performed, including final review and acceptance. As such, it has to be presumed that the complainant (agency) conducted the specified review and accepted the work product prior to recording. It was the case manager's opinion that the actions requested in the complaint need to be pursued by the agency through civil court. The Board approved the case manager's recommendation to close the case with no action.

Case No. 01-02-0001

This investigation resulted from a complaint by the daughter of a property owner. The complaint alleged that the PLS who performed the survey was negligent, failed to communicate with his client and may have a conflict of interest since the PLS was performing surveying activities for the neighbor.

While the PLS provided a detailed account of his survey activities, the complainant provided no responses to requests by board staff for additional information

regarding the allegations made. After review of the investigation file and the information received, it was the case manager's opinion that there was insufficient evidence to support the allegations. The Board accepted the case manager's recommendation that the case be closed with no action.

Case No. 02-01-0003

This investigation involved allegations that a PLS failed to complete a survey of the complainant's property within the timeframe agreed upon. During the course of the investigation the survey was completed and recorded.

The case manager found that while the contract between the PLS and his client did not guarantee a completion date for the survey, the client was led to believe the survey would be completed within a specified time based on a prior letter from the PLS's firm. While explanations were provided for the delays in completing the survey, in the view of the case manager, the PLS's actions in this matter were borderline to a violation of the fundamental canons and guidelines for professional practice as outlined in WAC 196-27-020(1) and (1)(a). However, given that the survey was recorded and no evidence was presented of errors in the survey, the Board approved the case manager's recommendation to close the case with no action.

Case No. 02-01-0005

This investigation was initiated by the Board as the result of another investigation, concerning whether a PLS improperly amended and recorded a Large Lot Subdivision by use of a record of survey.

After review, it appeared to the case manager that the process used by the county to amend Large Lot Subdivisions did not strictly conform to WAC 332-130 and the activities of the PLS in this record document may not have met the intention of RCW 18.43.070, pertaining to Certificates and Seals. However, in the case manager's view, the actions of the PLS in this matter appeared to be an isolated incident that resulted from following the county process. In addition, once informed of the issue, the PLS agreed to correct his method of amending records of surveys in the future. The Board approved the case manager's recommendation to close the case with no action.

Message from the Chair

I've visited this web site and found it informative and provocative. I perceive that NCEES formed the ELQTF in response to uncoordinated thrusts to change the qualifications for licensure by various engineering organizations. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) is advocating an MS as the educational requirement for a Civil Engineering license, and the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) is advocating alternative licensure paths that circumvent the examination requirements. They each have been pursuing their aims independently. The primary justifications for change are given as an improvement of the image of the profession, increased public protection, and more universal licensure of engineering graduates. Another important concern is the continued efficacy of the examination process with the proliferation of engineering specialties (e.g. manufacturing engineering, metallurgical engineering, nuclear engineering, software engineering, bioengineering, etc.). The NCEES is currently addressing remedies to the high cost and other problems of low utilization of some of the current national examinations. The information report on the web site covers these issues in more detail. Your thoughts and comments on the ideas and concepts illustrated by the four alternative models described are solicited. The discussion is in progress; join it.

Why bother participating, as Washington has its own licensure law? The answer is straightforward; broadly accepted ideas for change find their way into at least some states' licensure laws bringing pressure on others to follow to maintain license mobility by comity. Without a broadly accepted and stable licensure model, license mobility by comity among the states will continue to be impaired. A couple of examples encountered presently are the following. The Washington law provides experience credit for a degree from an ABET-EAC accredited engineering program, but does not require such a degree. The NCEES Model Law, after a 1960 revision, recommends the degree as a requirement and some states have adopted it. A Washington license obtained without an ABET-EAC degree may not be acceptable as the basis for a license by comity in these states. On the other hand, the Washington Law requires an 8-hour Professional Practices and Principles examination as recommended in

the NCEES Model Law. A license from another state obtained without an 8-hour Professional Practices and Principles examination is not accepted as a basis for a Washington license by comity. The examination requirement is also a major obstacle to license mobility between Washington and the Canadian Provinces, and implementation of the NAFTA agreement for engineering services.

Opinion on Public Sector P.E.'s Stamping?

The Board would also like to have your thoughts on the application of stamping requirements in a situation of a PE with a public agency reviewing a set of plans submitted by another PE for a permit. To remind you, WAC 196-23-020(5) states: "*Document review: When a licensee is required to review work prepared by another professional engineer or land surveyor, the reviewing licensee shall fully review those documents and shall prepare a report that discusses the findings of the review with any supporting calculations and sketches. The reviewing licensees would then seal/stamp and sign the report. The report would make reference to and/or be attached to the subject document(s) reviewed.*" The original intent of the above rule was to instruct individuals on the proper procedure when reviewing someone else's design (e.g. consultant to consultant) and not necessarily the work of a PE in a public agency.

Elsewhere in this Journal (page 10) you will find a question response that addresses the Board's expectations regarding the stamping of plan reviews by professional engineers who work in public agencies. We are interested in your thoughts on this topic and would ask that you provide us with your opinions, knowledge of practices, and suggestions. Input from those submitting documents to and those reviewing documents for regulatory agencies are of particular interest to us. You should direct your communications to Ron Torrence at the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (email to rtorrence@dol.wa.gov). Don't risk our making decisions on what you think we know.

This message has been devoted to urging you to try to influence affairs that will affect the environment in which you practice your livelihood and make your contributions. There seems no more appropriate closing than the thought conveyed by the title of a book on how Jack Welch revitalized General Electric's business, "Control Your Destiny or Someone Else Will".

Schedules

Examination Schedule

Spring – 2003 Administration

Examination	Type	Examination Date	Application Deadline
Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Architectural, Environmental, Naval Architect /Marine and Structural II Engineering	NCEES	Friday April 11, 2003	Wednesday December 11, 2002
Forest Engineering-	State	Friday April 11, 2003-	Wednesday December 11, 2002
Land Surveying (6-hour)	NCEES	Friday April 11, 2003	Wednesday December 11, 2002
Land Surveying (2-hour)	State	Friday April 11, 2003	Wednesday December 11, 2002
Fundamentals of Engineering Fundamentals of Land Surveying	NCEES	Saturday April 12, 2003	Thursday December 12, 2002
On-site Wastewater Designer / Inspector Certification	State	Saturday April 12, 2003	Monday January 13, 2002

Fall – 2003 Administration

Examination	Type	ExaminationDate	ApplicationDeadline
Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Agricultural, Nuclear, Control Systems, Fire Protection, Industrial, Manufacturing, Mining, Metallurgical, Petroleum, Environmental and Structural II Engineering	NCEES	Friday October 24, 2003	Tuesday June 27, 2002
Land Surveying (6-hour)	NCEES	Friday October 24, 2003	Tuesday June 27, 2002
Land Surveying (2-hour)	State	Friday October 24, 2003	Tuesday June 27, 2002
Fundamentals of Engineering	NCEES	Saturday October 25, 2003	Wednesday June 28, 2002
Structural III	State	Saturday October 25, 2003	Wednesday June 28, 2002
On-site Wastewater Designer / Inspector Certification	State	Saturday October 25, 2003	Friday July 25, 2002

2002 Calendar of Events

September

18-19 Committee & Board Meeting *La Quinta Inn, Tacoma*

October

25-26 Exam Administration *Puyallup/Tri-Cities*

November

13-14 Committee & Board Meetings *La Quinta Inn, Tacoma*

December

18 Practice Committee Meeting *via teleconference*

2003 Calendar of Events

January

15-16 Committee & Board Meeting *TBD*

February

19 Practice Committee Meeting *via teleconference*

March

19-20 Committee & Board Meeting *TBD*

May

7-8 Committee & Board Meeting *TBD*

June

25-26 Committee & Board Meeting *TBD*

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